

VDB). This report from the northern portion of the Mississippi embayment represents an inland station for a species that Godfrey and Wooten (1979) list as occurring on the "Coastal Plain, L.I. to Fla. Panhandle, w. to e. Tex." The overstory of the swamp from which *E. tortilis* was collected is dominated by *Magnolia virginiana* L., another predominantly coastal plain species which extends northward in the Mississippi Embayment into western Tennessee (Little, 1971).

HYDROCOTYLE UMBELLATA L. Henderson Co.: dewatered shoreline of Dogwood Lake in small embayment on the E side of lake just N of the dam; ca 8 mi NE of Lexington, 6 Sep 1979, *Webb & Dennis* 2277 (TENN). Since this collection of *H. umbellata* is from along the shoreline of a relatively recently constructed impoundment, it probably represents an introduction. This species and *H. verticillata* appear to be spreading in the southern portion of the Tennessee Valley and seem to be well adapted to the drawdown zone of artificial impoundments and reservoirs of the region which experience seasonal fluctuations in water levels.—*David H. Webb and W. Michael Dennis, Tennessee Valley Authority, EDB, Muscle Shoals, AL 35660.*

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*LINDERNIA ANTIPODA* (L.) ALSTON AND *VERONICA CYMBALARIA* BOD. (SCROPHULARIACEAE): NEW TO NORTH AMERICA; *V. HEDERAEFOLIA* L.: NEW TO LOUISIANA—Examination of specimens of Scrophulariaceae from several herbaria has revealed two taxa previously unreported from Louisiana, one of which is new to North America. A third taxon, also new to North America, was discovered during routine collecting in southeastern Louisiana.

The following two species have not previously been reported from North America.

*LINDERNIA ANTIPODA* (L.) Alston. LOUISIANA. Livingston Parish: wet pine flatwoods along gravel road ca 5 mi SE of Walker in Sec 14 T7S R4E,

*Allen & Vincent 9259* (LAF), 5 Aug 1979; Gravelly roadside and disturbed edge of moist pine flatwoods along gravel road ca. 4.4 mi SE of Walker in Sec 17 T7S R4E, *Vincent 3792* (LAF), 15 Aug 1980; Moist sandy loam of open cleared edge of pine-oak flatwoods along gravel road ca 5 mi SE of Walker in Sec 15 T7S R4E, *Vincent 3795* (LAF), 15 Aug 1980. Identification of this Indo-Chinese-Malesian species was confirmed by comparison with specimens borrowed from MO and NY. The plants have lavender-pink corollas, two yellow clavate staminodes, cylindrical capsules to 15 mm long, and flowers solitary in the axils of short linear bracts, either leaf-opposed or opposite in racemes (Philcox 1968). Evidently associated with habitats disturbed by logging activities, this species is established in Louisiana over a 3-4 mile wide area of pine-oak flatwoods. *Lindernia antipoda* is listed by Reed (1977) as an economically important weed with potential for introduction into the United States. Duplicates of *Vincent 3792* are being sent to MO and NY.

VERONICA CYMBALARIA Bod. LOUISIANA. Ouachita Parish: lawn, 912 Riverside, Monroe, *McCartney s.n.* (NLU, VDB), 24 Feb 1975; Common weed in lawn under *Magnolia grandiflora* at Magnolia Terrace Apartments, 900 Riverside Drive, Monroe, *Thomas & McCoy 75132* (LAF, NLU), 25 Mar 1981. Comparison with specimens borrowed from MO and NY confirms the identification of this material as the Eurasian weed *V. cymbalaria*, which has white flowers, obovate sepals patent in fruit, and turgid capsules covered with thick, 2-3-celled hairs (Fischer 1978, Walters and Webb 1972). Considered a serious weed in Russia, *V. cymbalaria* is also listed by Reed (1977) as an economically important weed with potential for introduction into the United States. The species is evidently common on the 1200 block of Riverside Drive in Monroe (R. Dale Thomas, pers. comm.).

The following species is new to Louisiana.

VERONICA HEDERAEFOLIA L. LOUISIANA. Caddo Parish: along ditch running E to W in Querbes Golf Course, behind 3800 block of Greenway, Shreveport, *Burns 13* (LSUS), 28 Mar 1978. This species was previously known in North America from Ontario to Ohio and south to North Carolina and Georgia (Pennell 1935, Radford et al. 1968). The Louisiana specimen considerably extends southwestward the adventive range of this Eurasian species.

I thank the curators and staffs of LSUS, MO, NLU, NY, and VDB for loan of specimens, Dr. R. Dale Thomas for duplicates and helpful information, and Dr. W. D. Reese for reviewing the manuscript.—*Karl A. Vincent, Department of Biology, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, LA 70504.*

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*CLEOME VISCOSA* L. (CAPPARIDACEAE)—NEW TO LOUISIANA—*Cleome viscosa* is a pantropical weed, probably native to tropical Asia, that is very abundant in the West Indies and less so in Bermuda, Central America, and Brazil (see Iltis, *Brittonia* 12(4):279–294. 1960.) Within the United States the plant has been reported from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Florida. The plants cited below are coarse, viscid, and strong smelling (somewhat with the odor of burning *Cannabis*) herbs characterized by their palmately compound leaves with five leaflets and erect siliques of about 5–7 cm in length when mature. Flowers are yellow, with the bases of the petals and sepals being purplish. The abundance of this species at the Clarence station suggests that it may have been present for some time and has probably become a permanent part of the Louisiana flora.

Appreciation is extended to Sidney McDaniel of the Institute for Botanical Exploration, Mississippi State, Mississippi, for initial determination and to Hugh Iltis of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, for verification.

LOUISIANA. Natchitoches Parish: Natchitoches, roadside, La. Hwy 6,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mi E of La. Hwy 1 Bypass, 19 Sep 1980, *Holmes* 3963 (NATC, WIS, IBE; others to be distributed to ALA, NLU, NO); 3 mi E of Clarence on U.S. Hwy 84, in fields, Sep 1980, *Dean s.n.* (NATC); same data as *Dean s.n.*, *Yazdani s.n.* (NATC) and also *Bainette s.n.* (NATC).

—W.C. Holmes, *Herbarium, Department of Biological Sciences, Northwestern State University, Natchitoches, LA 71457*.

*POLYPOGON ELONGATUS* H.B.K. (POACEAE) NEW IN TEXAS<sup>1</sup>—Recent collections made in the Trans-Pecos region of Texas showed that the distribution range of *Polypogon elongatus* H.B.K. has extended into this area. The population was found in Texas; Brewster County: Calamity Creek,

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